

The strength of organic glass and its time-dependence. S/804/62/000/011/003/005

required. Following this survey the paper reports new lab tests comprising short-term (ST) and long-term (LT) loading tests of various types of OG, including the effect of LT exposure to atmospheric action and humidity (H). Tensile, bending, and specific-impact-toughness tests. (a) ST loads: 4 Soviet OG's were tested, the "special" aviation-type "C" (ST), the type A (TU MKhP-1783-53), and types HA (PA) and HB (PV) (TU 26-54). Test specimens for the tensile and bending-strength tests, the tensile modulus-of-elasticity (ME) tests, and elongation and impact-toughness tests, were cut out of 8-mm thick OG. Whiskers and other cutting defects were removed, and sharp edges were slightly rounded. The specimens were soaked at 20°C for 24 hrs; the tests were performed at 17°. The ME tests were performed in a 4-load-unload two-stage procedure with a loading rate of 120 kg/cm²· min. Test results are tabulated in 4 tables. (b) LT loads: The appreciable creep effects during LT-loading tests are noted. The bending-test specimens were 240 mm long instead of 100 mm to minimize the loads required for LT testing, and identical specimens were tested in ST tests for control purposes. The special LT testing equipment is described and shown in a schematic cross-section and a general-view photo. The specimens were treated as simple beams with load application concentrated at mid-span. The bending deflections obtained at lower T do not vary, but, when reduced to normal T by means of the ratio E_t/E_{200} , the values increase with decreasing T. With increasing T the

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the authors term the "critical shear stress." The equipment utilized in the LT tests is shown in schematic cross-section and is described. The results are plotted in terms of angle-of-twist vs. log of loading time. Tests at the 0.15, 0.2, and 0.3 τ_{crit} level were carried out for >300 days, 2 tests at the 0.6 and 0.8

τ_{crit} level for >180 days. The general character of the resulting curves shows that the twist angles increase at appx. the same rate immediately after application of the load and subsequently. Compression tests: The compression-strength characteristics of PS-1 and PKhV-1 were found to be appx. identical in all directions. The strength of the PS-4 in compression was appx. twice as great in a direction perpendicular to the plane of the sheet as in the direction parallel thereto. Since the normal compressive stresses in the central layer of a 3-layer panel are at any rate small, the tests were performed in a direction parallel to the plane of the sheet. Tests were made on PS-1 and PKhV-1 with a unit weight of 100-110 kg/m³ and on PS-4 with weight of 30-34 kg/m³. There was no brittle failure in any specimen. Folds formed at midheight of the specimen, but upon attaining a relative deformation in compression of the order of 60-70% the load was found to increase again. In LT strain-vs.-time tests it was found that aftereffect (creep) strains developed primarily during the first 15-20 days, but they were small. This is characteristic of low stress levels only; at stress levels of the order of 0.5-0.6 of

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The mechanical properties of foam-plastic ...

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the critical stress the aftereffects are clearly nondamped. In summary, the LT shear testing FP by means of twisting of hollow cylindrical specimens appear simple, convenient, and dependable, as substantiated by tests on specimens of differing lengths. The aftereffect strain on FP in shear is characterized by LT development of its magnitude, depending on the absolute stress values and the percentual value of the stress applied in terms of the critical stress. Actual stress values to be specified for building applications must be low, not in excess of 0.20-0.25 of the ultimate stress or 0.25-0.35 of the critical stress. Conclusions concerning compression are similar, and the same numerical values for practical application are recommended. Specific numerical values for the Soviet FP tested are listed. In the absence of stress values for FP of a given unit weight, say, in the 60-80 kg/m³ range, it is recommended that the arithmetic mean value of the standard strengths of FP with a unit weight of 40 and 100 kg/m³ be employed. There are 14 figures, 2 tables, and 22 references (12 Russian-language Soviet, 5 German, and 5 English-language). Participation in the tests by A. G. Nchayev and V. I. Ivanov, technicians, is acknowledged. The design of the torsional testing machine is credited to lab staff assistant Yu. G. Korabel'nikov.

ASSOCIATION: None given.

Card 4/4

DAIMATOV, V.Ya., kand. tekhn. nauk; SUROV, A.N., inzh.

Utilization of polyvinyl acetate-cement-concrete floors.
Prom. stroi. 43 no.9:9-11 '65. (MIRA 18:9)

GRATSIANSKIY, Mikhail Nikolayevich, dots., kand. tekhn.nauk;
ALEKSANDROVSKIY, Yuriy Vladimirovich, dots., kand. tekhn. nauk;
IZOTOV, B.S., dots., retsenzent; SIROV, I.Ye., inzh., retsen-
zent; BONDAR', F.I., inzh., retsenzent; SAMSONOVA, M.T., red.;
VORONINA, R.K., tekhn. red.

[hydrology and hydraulic structures] Gidrologiia i gidrotekhnicheskie sooruzheniya. Moscow, Gos. izd-vo "Vysshiaia shkola," (MIRA 15:3) 1961. 351 p.

1. Kafedra gorodskogo stroitel'stva i khozyaystva Leningradskogo inzhenerno-stroitel'nogo instituta (for Izotov).
(Hydraulic engineering)

BONDAR', F.I.; YERESNOV, N.V.; SEMENOV, S.I.; SUROV, I.Ye.;
KONYUSHKOV, A.M., kand. tekhn. nauk, nauchn. red.;
SMIRNOVA, A.P., red.; GOL'BERG, T.M., tekhn. red.

[Special water-intake structures] Spetsial'nye vodozabor-
nye sooruzheniya. [By] F.I.Bondar' i dr. Moskva, Gosstroiz-
dat, 1963. 367 p. (MIRA 17:1)

SUROV, K., inzhener-arkhitektor

Large-panel housing construction in Sverdlovsk Province. Zhil.
stroi. no.11:10-13 N '61. (MIRA 16:7)
(Sverdlovsk Province—Apartment houses)
(Sverdlovsk Province—Precast concrete construction)

USPENSKAYA, N.V.; ISTRATOV, V.N., kand.tekhn.nauk; DMITRIYEV, S.N.;
SUROV, M.G.; BOGATYREV, O.M.; KUPALYAN, S.D., kand.tekhn.
nauk; KAMENSKIY, A.V.; KAMEUSKIY, A.V.; TIMOFEEV, A.B.;
KHUKHRIKOV, S.S.; ANTONOVA, S.D., izdat.red.; ZUDAKIN, I.M.,
tekhn.red.

[Collection of problems pertaining to the theoretical
principles in electrical engineering] Sbornik zadach po
teoreticheskim osnovam elektrotehniki. Pod red. V.N.Istra-
tova i S.D.Kupaliansa. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo obor.promyshl.,
1959. 124 p. (MIRA 13:1)

1. Moscow. Aviationsionnyy institut imeni Sergo Ordzhonikidze.
(Electricity--Problems, exercises, etc.)

Surov, N.A.

CA

Partial pressure of nitrogen oxides and of water vapor over nitrosoes. T. I. Kudin and N. A. Surov (Ivanov Chem. Technol. Inst.). *Zhur. Prilim. Khim. (J. Applied Chem.)* 23, 136-9 (1940).—The following data give the compn. of the nitroso (% H₂O₂ as analyzed, % N₂O₅ as analyzed, % H₂O by the difference), and the corresponding pressures (mm. Hg) of NO + NO₂ at 130, 150, 172, and 196°; (80.0, 4.00, 7.00) 0.27, —, 1.06, and 3.73; (80.0, 4.00, 7.00) 0.23, 1.46, 4.08, and 11.94; (84.8, 0.82, 0.80) 4.33, 11.27, 22.70, and 23.90; (82.4, 10.82, 7.00) 27.80, 48.80, 51.40, and 112.2. With the compn. of the system expressed in % H₂SO₄, N₂O₅, and H₂O, i.e., with the H₂SO₄ concn. of the original acid considered const. (90.9%), the system does not obey Henry's law. If the compn. is expressed as a soln. of HNO₃ in H₂SO₄ in terms of % H₂SO₄, HNO₃, and H₂O, i.e., with the H₂SO₄ concn. of the original acid falling, the partial vapor pressures of H₂O over these nitrosoes are equal to the partial pressures of H₂O over the original acids. N. T.

Call SURDV, N.A.

✓ The partial pressure of nitrogen oxides and of water vapor over nitroso. T. I. Kulin and N. A. Berry (Ivanovo Inst. Chem. Technol.). *J. Applied Chem. U.S.S.R.* 23, 130-42 (1960) (Engl. translation).—See *C.A.* 44, 8756a.
B. L. M.

PIPOV, V. I.; BOGACHEVSKIY, YA. M.; NIKOLAYEVA, N. S.; SUKOV, N. A.;
MYRHOVSKIY, V. I.; LIN'YCOVA, Z. F.; BOCHKINA, V. S.

Properties and production methods of polynylon fibers. Khim.
vleok. no. 6:3-9 '65. (MIRA 18:02)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut iskusstvennogo
volokna. Submitted March 2, 1965.

L 381:9-66 EWP(m)/EWP(j)/T RM

ACC NR: AP6012414 (A)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0183/65/000/006/0003/0009

AUTHOR: Mikhaylov, N. V.; Mogilevskiy, Ye. M.; Nikolayeva, N. S.; Surov, N. A.; Mayboroda, V. I.; Lin'kova, Z. K.; Bochkina, V. S.

29

L

ORG: VNIV

TITLE: Properties and methods of making rayon filaments

SOURCE: Khimicheskiye volokna, no. 6, 1965, 3-9

TOPIC TAGS: synthetic fiber, organic synthetic process, textile, textile engineering, textile industry machinery

ABSTRACT: Various patented processes for obtaining viscose fibers similar to cotton were evaluated. Basic technological parameters were worked out for a 1-bath and 2-bath method of forming and drawing xanthogenate filaments. Requirements for construction of spinning equipment were determined. Viscose filaments whose physical-mechanical properties compared to those of foreign rayon filaments of average strength were obtained on pilot equipment. Orig. art. has: 5 tables.

SUB CODE: 11, 13/ SUBM DATE: 02Mar65/ ORIG REF: 003/ OTH REF: 022

UDC: 677.463

Card 1/1

SUROV, P.N., glav. red.; NEDESHEV, A.A., nauchnyy sotr., otv. za vypusk;
ZHERDEV, F.G., red.; KUTS, L.I., nauchnyy sotr., red.; MEL'NIKOV, G.A., red.; AMELIN, N., red.; YURGANOV, M., tekhn. red.

[Natural resources and prospects for the economic development of Chita Province; materials] Prirodnye bogatstva i perspektivy razvitiia ekonomiki Chitinskoi oblasti; materialy.... Chita, Chitinskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1960. 147 p. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Konferentsiya po razvitiyu proizvoditel'nykh sil Vostochnoy Sibiri. Chitinskoye regional'noye soveshchaniye. 2. Chitinskaya kompleksnaya laboratoriya Sibirskogo otdeleniya Akademii nauk SSSR (for Kuts). 3. Nachal'nik proizvodstvenno-tehnicheskogo otdela Chitinskogo sovnarkhoza (for Zherdev). 4. Direktor kompleksnoy laboratorii Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR (for Mel'nikov).

(Chita Province--Natural resources)

(Chita Province--Industries)

SUKOV, S.

Tank for processing color printing paper in the light. Sov. fete 17
no. 4:47-48 Ap '57. (MIRA 10:6)
(Color photography)

SURV., I; SURV. 8

Eye toning. Sov.foto 17 nc.6:50-52 Je '57.
(Color photography)

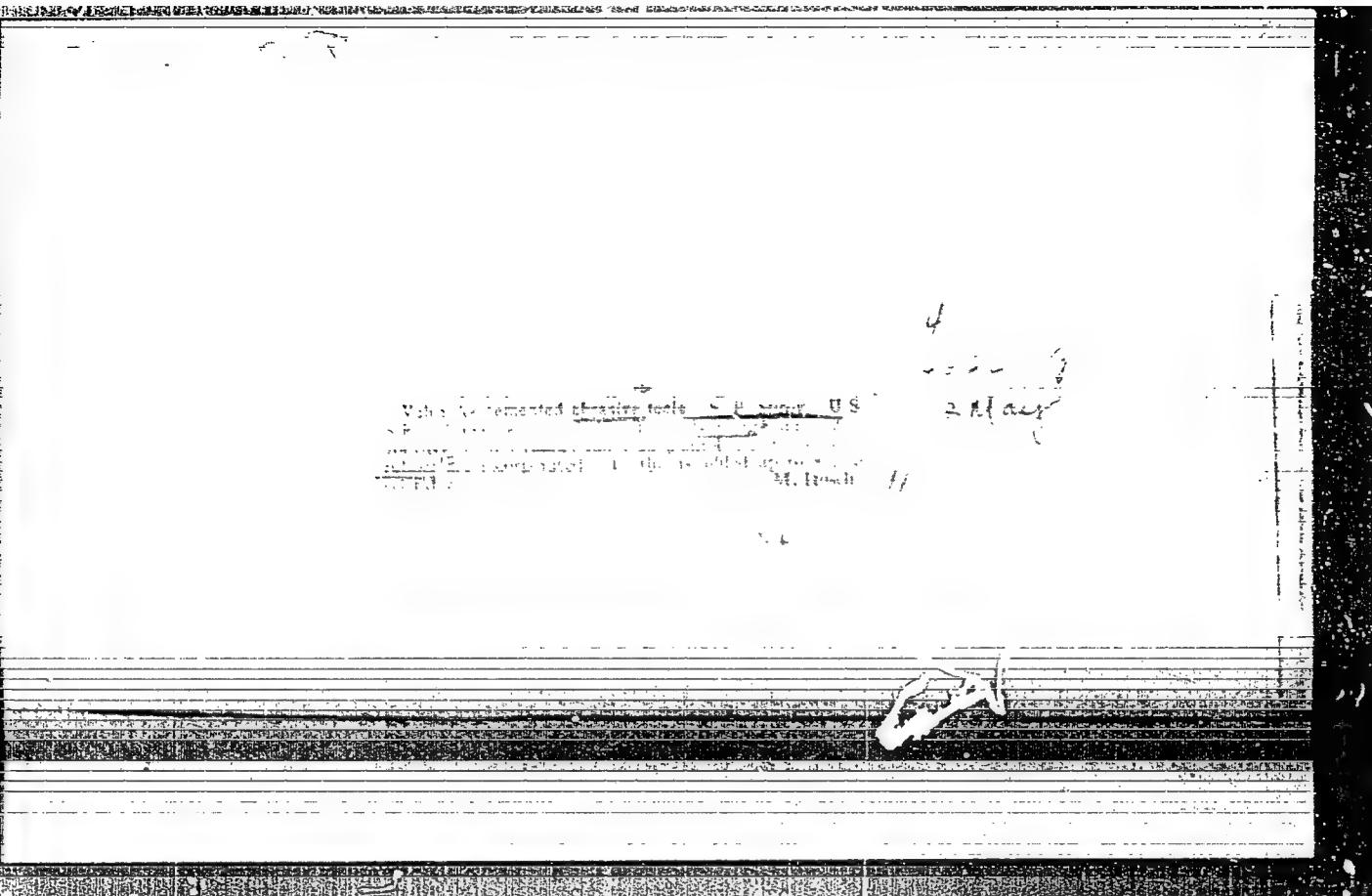
(MIA 10:8)

BARINOV, L.V.; GEODAKOV, A.I.; GRINEVICH, G.Ya.; IOFIS, Ye.A., kand. tekhn. nauk; KRIMESMAN, P.M.; LAPAURI, A.A.; MINENKOV, I.B.; PANFILOV, N.D.; PELL', V.G., kand. tekhn. nauk; PERTSIK, A.G.; TOLYANSKIY, N.N.; POPOV, A.N.; SHOKOV, A.G.; SUROV, S.G.; SHASHLOV, B.A.; TELESHEV, A.N., red.; MALEK, Z.N., tekhn. red.

[Manual for the amateur-photographer] Spravochnik fotoliubitelia. Pod obshchei red. E.A.Iofisa i V.G.Pellia. Moskva, Iskusstvo, 1961. 530 p. (MIRA 15:7) (Photography--Handbooks, manuals, etc.)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/26/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001653930010-3



APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/26/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001653930010-3"

SUROV, S.P.; NOVIKOVA, Ye.O.; GORYACHEVA, V.V.

Determining the concentration of hide glues by the refractometric method. Zav.lab. 26:111-112 '60. (MIRA 13:5)

1. Ural'skiy filial Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta abrazivov i shlifovaniya.
(Glue)

SUROV, T.

A leading automobile mechanics school. Avt.transp. 34 no.9:34-35
S '56. (MLB 9:11)

1. Sekretar' partorganizatsii avtoshkoly.
(Riga--Technical education)

SUROV, V.

According to Kolesov's method. Tekh.molod. 21 no.8:4 Ag '53.

(MLRA 6:7)
(Turning)

SUROY, V.F.; TRAVIN, O.V.; SHVARTSMAN, L.A., doktor khim. nauk.

New method of studying equilibrium of the metal-slag system.
Probl. metalloved. i fiz. met. no.4:616-620 '55. (MIRA 11:4)
(Metallurgical analysis)

137-1958-2-2338

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 2, p 19 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Surov, V.F., Travin, O.V., Shvartsman, L.A.

TITLE: A New Method for the Study of the Equilibrium in a Metal-Slag System (Novyy metod izucheniya ravnovesiy v sisteme metall-shlak)

PERIODICAL: V sb.: Fiz.-khim. osnovy proiz-va stali. Moscow, AN SSSR, 1957, pp 291-295. Diskus., pp 382-334 (Transl. Ed. N.: 332-334)

ABSTRACT The method is based on the use of radioactive isotopes. A slag of known composition, with a known content of a radioactive element (the distribution of which is studied), is fed in small doses onto the surface of a molten metal, the latter being contained in a crucible hollowed out of magnesite brick. The crucible is surrounded by a dam made of magnesite powder. The interaction occurring between the metal and the slag causes the metal gradually to become saturated with the radioactive element, and the counting rate from the metal samples taken increases. When the counting rate has remained constant for a number of successive metal samples, this is taken as evidence that equilibrium has been attained. The temperature of the metal surface is continuously checked with a pyrometer. To keep the metal from oxidizing, a nitrogen shield is used. This

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137-1958-2-2338

A New Method for the Study of the Equilibrium (cont.)

method was used to determine at various temperatures the distribution of P between a low-carbon Fe and a slag consisting of 33.6% CaO, 2.1% Na₂O, 28.4% Al₂O₃, 4.6% SiO₂, 1.8% MgO, 25.0% FeO, 6.3% Fe₂O₃, and 2.1% P₂O₅. The results obtained are quite accurately stated by the equation.

$$\log K_P = \log \frac{(\% P)}{[\% P]} = \frac{16,000}{T} - 6.94$$

K_P was determined from the ratio of the counting rate of an original slag sample to the counting rate of a metal sample taken after equilibrium had been attained. This method was used also to determine the distribution of S between Fe and slags consisting of: 1) 50% CaO and 50% Al₂O₃; 2) 45% CaO, 45% Al₂O₃, and 10% MnO. In both cases the heat flow from the Fe to the slag was nearly 40 kcal/gram atom.

I. T.

1. Metal slag systems--Application
2. Equilibrium--Test methods
3. Equilibrium--Test results

Card 2/2

The Use of Radio Isotopes When Investigating the Kinetics of Scrap Fusion and Slag Formation in the Scrap-Ore Process. 89-10-22/36

$\frac{dx}{dt} = K_{SCH} (100 - x)^{2/3}$ was experimentally confirmed.

x here denotes the weight of the CaO already dissolved and K_{SCH} is the proportionality coefficient for slag formation. There are 4 figures and 2 Slavic references.

SUBMITTED January 15, 1957
AVAILABLE Library of Congress

Card 2/2

SGV/ 20-120-3-45/67

AUTHORS: Shvartsman, L. A., Osipov, A. I., Surov, V. F.,
Sazonov, M. L., Telesov, S. A., Ofengenden, A. M.

TITLE: On the Equilibrium of Sulfur Distribution Between Metal and
Slag in Open-Hearth Furnaces (O ravnovesii raspredeleniya
sery mezhdu metalлом i shlakom v martenovskikh pechakh)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1958, Vol. 120, Nr 3, pp.599-604
(USSR)

ABSTRACT: In the analysis of the desulfurization process in such furnaces
a clearing up of the dependence of the equilibrium coefficient of the sulfur distribution on the slag composition
and on temperature is primarily necessary. If this is known,
that minimum limit-concentration of sulfur in the metal can
be estimated, which can be reached at optimum kinetic con-
ditions with the respective slag composition. The difference
between the actually observed and the equilibrium coeffi-
cient of the sulfur distribution is apparently conditioned
by the insufficient velocity of mass transfer in the system
slag-metal. From a thermodynamical point of view the basicity

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SOV/20-120-3-45/67

On the Equilibrium of Sulfur Distribution Between Metal and Slag in Open-
-Hearth Furnaces

of the slag is decisive for the desulfurization. Contrary to current opinion an increase of the concentration of ferrous oxide does not essentially impair the thermodynamical conditions of steel desulfurization in slags of the Siemens-Martin type. At the same time an increase of the said concentration leads to a reduction of the viscosity of the slag and accelerates the processes of mass transfer in it. Fig 1 shows the values of the sulfur distribution coefficients in dependence upon Δ (difference between the mole-number of the basic and the acidous oxides contained in 100 g of slag - a measure of the basicity of the slag according to Grant and Chipman, Ref 1). From this the following fundamental conclusions can be drawn: 1) During the melting period the sulfur content in the slag exceeds the value corresponding to the equilibrium with the metal. This circumstance is caused by the transition of the sulfur from the furnace atmosphere into the slag. The transition of the sulfur from the slag to the metal proceeds slowly, its content, in the metal, however, rises (Fig 1). Moreover, the sulfur transition to the metal is chemically conditioned by

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SOV/20-120-3-45/67

On the Equilibrium of Sulfur Distribution Between Metal and Slag in Open-
...-th Furnaces

the composition of the just formed slag. Then the slag is acidous. The Δ -values are negative (Fig 1) and the values of the equilibrium coefficients are very small. Figure 1 shows that during the melting period the desulfurization tends toward equilibrium along two ways: a) By the passage of sulfur from the slag to the metal and b) By the continuous change in the amount of slag and its composition. An increase in the amount of slag reduces the sulfur concentration, whereas an increase of the basicity increases the equilibrium coefficient of the distribution. In order to guarantee a combination of thermodynamic and kinetic conditions favorable to a successful desulfurization, such a slag regime must be maintained, in which a) The silicon content in the slag is kept low if possible during the entire melting process, and b) The slag is kept in a sufficiently liquid state. This is achieved by the introduction of liquefying additions, such as agents containing ferrous oxide. There are 2 figures and 2 references, 1 of which is Soviet.

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SOV/20-120-3-45/67

• On the Equilibrium of Sulfur Distribution Between Metal and Slag in Open-Hearth Furnaces

ASSOCIATION: Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut chernoy metallurgii
(Central Scientific Research Institute of Ferrous Metallurgy)
Stalinskij metallurgicheskiy zavod
(Stalino Metallurgical Plant)

PRESENTED: January 9, 1958, by G. V. Kurdyumov, Member, Academy of Sciences, USSR

SUBMITTED: January 9, 1958

1. Open hearth furnaces--Performance 2. Sulfur--Determination
3. Steel--Quality control 4. Slags--Properties

Card 4/4

SHREV, V. F.: Master Tech Sci (diss) -- "A study of the behavior of sulfur when melting steel in basic open-hearth furnaces heated with high-sulfur gas fuel".
Moscow, 1952. 14 pp (Main Admin of Sci Res and Design Organizations of the
Georgian SSR, Central Sci Res Inst of Ferrous Metallurgy), 110 copies (KL, No 11,
1952, 101)

SHVARTSMAN, L.A., doktor khim.nauk; OSIROV, A.I., kand.tekhn.nauk;
ALEKSEYEV, V.I.; SUROV, V.F.; SAZONOV, M.L.; BUL'SKIY, M.T.;
TELESOV, S.A.; SKREBTSOV, A.M.; OFENGENDEN, A.M.; GOL'DSHTERN,
L.G.; SVIRIDENKO, F.F.

Studying the kinetics of scrap melting in the scrap metal and
ore process. Probl.metalloved.i fiz.met. no.6:326-343 '59.
(MIRA 12:8)

(Open-hearth process) (Scrap metal)

SEMINENKO, R.N.; SOROV, V.N.

Study of sodium chloroberyllate and of the nature of its
reaction with beryllium chloride. Izv. AN SSSR. Neorg. mat.
1 no.11:1982-1989 N '65. (MIRA 18:12)

L. Khimicheskiy fakul'tet Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo
universiteta imeni M.V. Lomonosova. Submitted June 11, 1965.

L 7793-66 E+T(m)/EWP(t)/EWP(b) IJP(c) JD
ACC NR: AP5027632

SOURCE CODE: UR/0109/5/010/011/2077/2081

AUTHOR: Avak'yants, G. M.; Zuyev, A. V.; Murygin, V. I.
Skripnikov, Yu. S.; Surov, V. P.; Tserfas, R. A.

ORG: none

TITLE: Amplifying and oscillating properties of silicon diodes with gold-doped
base

SOURCE: Radiotekhnika i elektronika, v. 10, no. 11, 1965, 2077-2081

TOPIC TAGS: silicon diode, semiconductor diode

ABSTRACT: The results of an experimental investigation of the operation of a
silicon diode as a voltage amplifier and as an oscillator are reported. A simple
amplifier circuit consisting of a capacitor in series with the diode developed a
voltage gain of 18-20 and a power gain of 200-300; its resonance frequency and

Card 1/2

UDC: 621.382.2:546.28:621.375+621.373

SUROY, V.S., inzhener
KRAVCHUK, L.P., inzhener; OL'SHANSKIY, Ya.A., inzhener

Automatic feed-water flow control for boilers in power plants. Energetik
5 no.2:14-16 p '57. (MLRA 10:3)
(Feed-water regulation) (Automatic control)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/26/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001653930010-3

KOTOROV, N.; SUROV, Ye.

Homemade synchronizer. Sov.foto 18 no.10:64-65 0 '58.
(Photography, Flashlight) (MIRA 11:11)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/26/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001653930010-3"

TSUKERMAN, S.V.; KUTULYA, L.A.; SUROV, Yu.N.; LAVRUSHIN, V.F.; YUR'YEV,
Yu.K.

Basicity of furan, thiophene, and selenophene analogs of chalcone.
Dokl. AN SSSR 164 no.2:354-356 S '65. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Khar'kovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. A.M. Gor'kogo i
Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet. Submitted March 1, 1965.

1961-62
ACCESSION NR: AP5024178

UR/0290/63/000/002/0160/0161
633.88.03 (571.15)

AUTHOR: Surov, Yu. P.

TITLE: Rhodiola rosea productivity of the northeastern Altai area

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Sibirskoye otdeleniye. Izvestiya. Seriya biologo-meditsinskikh nauk, no. 2, 1965, 160-161

TOPIC TAGS: nervous system drugs, pharmacognosy, plant growth, plant ecology, soil type, Rhodiola rosea

ABSTRACT: The author surveyed the growth of Rhodiola rosea (golden root), source of a stimulant drug, in 1964 in various parts of the Friteletskiy cedar forests of the Altai 1700-2400 m above sea level. The vegetation period in this region is extremely short (from June to August). High precipitation and low temperatures during the summer months lead to excessive moisture in many of these areas. Optimal conditions for growing Rhodiola rosea are found along the banks of mountain rivers, brooks, and springs, and in adjoining areas having abundant moisture and rich soil. The greatest number of plants per hectare was 57,000, yielding 1599 kg of roots. The

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ACCESSION NR: AP5024178

average root weighs 28 g; the plants attain a height of 40 to 60 cm. Each plant generally produces 4 stems under optimal conditions and no more than 2 stems under poor conditions. The poorest yields were found in mountain tundra covered by detritus or brushwood, where the plants were only 6 to 10 cm high, roots weighed only 7.5 g, and plants produced only one stem. *Rhodiola rosea* is rarely found below 1700 m above sea level. The author concludes that *Rhodiola rosea* is abundant in the upper part of the subalpine belt of the Altai Mountains and is particularly plentiful near the river valleys. Orig. art. has: 1 table. [06]

ASSOCIATION: Biologicheskiy institut Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR, Novosibirsk
(Biological Institute of the Siberian Branch AN SSSR) 55

SUBMITTED: 02Apr65

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: LS

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

ATD PRESS: 415

Card 2/2

SUROVA, A.

Revise the temperatures used in drying grain for groat. Muk.-elev.
prom. 22 no.12:27 D '56. (MERA 10:2)

1. Smolenskaya oblastnaya kontora Zagotzerno.
(Grain--Drying)

10.73 00 1413

30901
S/180/61/000/005/011/018
E195/E383

AUTHORS: Surova, E.A. and Ivanov, L.I. (Moscow)

TITLE: Investigation of steady-state creep of iron-aluminium
alloys at high temperatures by the torsion methodPERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Izvestiya. Otdeleniye
tekhnicheskikh nauk. Metallurgiya i toplivo.
no. 5, 1961, pp. 78 - 82TEXT: Of many theories put forward to explain the mechanism
of steady-state creep, that based on the theory of dislocations
seems to be most satisfactory. In this connection, the present
authors refer to the fact (Ref. 9 - Investigation of creep of
α-iron by the torsion method. Symposium of scientific papers
on the theory of strength at high temperatures. IMET AN SSSR,
Moscow, 1961, pp. 85-93) that an increase in the applied stress
brings about a decrease in the activation energy for steady-state
creep, which falls from 78 kcal/g.atom to values approaching the
activation energy for self-diffusion (approximately 50 kcal/g.atom),
owing to the concentration of the dislocation barriers in a dis-
location segment of length L increasing to a critical value

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E195/E383

Investigation of . . .

$n_L = 1$. At the same time it can be postulated that the energy of formation of dislocation barriers and, consequently, their concentration are related to the magnitude of the internal-stress field in the alloy so that an increase in the degree of lattice distortion should cause a decrease in the energy of formation of dislocation barriers, and vice versa. Hence, it can be postulated that when the degree of the solute lattice distortion is increased by the introduction of an alloying element with a different atomic radius the dislocation-barrier concentration will also decrease to a critical value $n_L = 1$ which, at a low applied stress, will lead to a decrease in the activation energy for steady-state creep. The object of the present investigation was to check this hypothesis by studying steady-state creep of iron-aluminium alloys under low stresses at which the activation energy of steady-state creep of α -iron remains constant and equal to the sum of activation energy for self-diffusion and the energy of formation of dislocation barriers. The experimental alloys contained 0.95 to 29.5 at.% Al.

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E193/E383

Investigation of ...

Creep tests were carried out at 700 - 1 300 °C in vacuum on specimens 3 mm in diameter, 14 mm gauge length, tested in torsion under stresses of 26.6, 65.5 and 133 kg/cm². In interpreting the experimental results, the generally accepted expression for the rate of steady-state creep was used

$$U = U_0 e^{-Q/RT}$$

where Q is the activation energy for creep, and U_0 is the pre-exponential factor.

Typical results are reproduced in Fig. 1, where $\log U$ is plotted against $1/T$ for the 29.5 ± % Al alloy, tested under a stress of 133 kg/cm². It will be seen that in the presence of applied stress, the transition from the α -solid solution to the ordered state occurs not at a single temperature but within a wide temperature interval (920 - 990 °C). It was found also that in the 26.6 - 133 kg/cm² stress range, the activation energy for steady-state creep of Fe-Al alloys was stress-independent.

Card 3/86

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S/180/61/000/005/011/018
E193/E383

Investigation of

the present authors point out that the increase in the bond energy of the alloy caused by addition of Al (Fig. 2) and the broadening of the temperature range separating the α -range from the superstructure (FeAl) range (Fig. 1) indicate that the disorder-order transformation has a fluctuating character and that blocks of ordered structure of the FeAl type exist in the α -solid-solution range. Consequently, whereas in the case of pure α -Fe, the movement of dislocations situated in parallel slip planes is retarded owing to the interaction between leading dislocations, movement of dislocations in Fe-Al alloys is probably retarded by the blocks having a superlattice structure of the FeAl type. The height to which a dislocation has to climb to surmount the elastically distorted region, resultant from the action of a block with an ordered structure, will depend on the size of this region. Consequently, the rate of creep should decrease as the size and strength of the fluctuating blocks of ordered structure increase. In other words, as a result of thermodynamical heterogeneity of α -solid solutions in Fe-Al alloys, revealed by the absence of random distribution of Fe and

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X

30901
S/180/61/000/005/011/018
E193/E383

Investigation of

Al atoms in the lattice, and by the tendency to formation of blocks of ordered structure, Fe-Al alloys should be more creep-resistant than pure α -Fe and this conclusion has been confirmed by the results of the present investigation.

There are 4 figures and 14 references: 9 Soviet-bloc and 5 non-Soviet-bloc. The four latest English-language references mentioned are: Ref. 5 - Roser Chans - J. Appl. Phys., 1960, v.31, no. 3, 484; Ref. 6 - N.F. Mott - Nature, 1955, 175, 365; Ref. 7 - J. Woortman - J. Appl. Phys., 1955, v. 26, no. 10, 1213; Ref. 8 - O.D. Sherby, R.L. Orr, J.E. Dorn - J. Metals, 1954, 6, 71 - 79.

SUBMITTED: May 18, 1961

X

Card 6/14

S/659/62/009/000/010/030
1003/I203

AUTHORS

Bystrov, L. N., Ivanov, L. I. and Surov, E. A.

TITLE

Investigation of creep in α -iron by a torsion method

SOURCE

Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut metallurgii. Issledovaniya po zharoprochnym splavam. v. 9 1962. Materialy Nauchnoy sessii po zharoprochnym splavam (1961 g.), 72-81

TEXT Ideas on the nature of the activation energy of creep and its dependence on stress and temperature are contradictory. The present investigation was conducted in a vacuum for a temperature range from 630° to 900°C. For stresses from 40 to 138 kg/cm² the activation energy of creep is practically independent of stress, and on the average is equal to 77.7 Kcal/g at.. Within the above limits of stress and temperature, the creep of the α -iron is believed to be due to dislocation movements, the activation energy of which is equal to the sum of the activation energies of self-diffusion and to the energy of formation of edge dislocations. When the applied stresses are increased up to 439 kg/cm², the energy of activation drops sharply to 50Kcal/g at. No relationship was found between the temperature and the energy of activation within the limits of stress investigated. A calculation was made of the distribution of torsional stresses throughout the section of the samples under conditions of creep. In the following discussion, A. Ya. Shinyaev reported on creep in nickel and nickel-base alloys, and Yu P Romashkin, suggested that the dependence of the energy of activation of creep on defor-

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Investigation of creep in α -iron by a torsion method

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matien and/or previous treatment of the material should be taken into account, the authors of the article did not do this. M. L. Bernstein pointed out that discrepancies between the results of this work and those of other Soviet authors. There are 3 figures.

Card 2/2

SUROVA, E.A. (Moskva); BYSTROV, L.N. (Moskva); IVANOV, L.I. (Moskva)

Connection between the elasticity modulus and the creep rate in
iron-aluminum alloys at high temperatures. Izv. AN SSSR. Otd. tekhn.
nauk. Mat. i zash. delo no.4:136-134. Jl-Ak '63. (MIRA 16:10)

KUZ'MINA, N.N.; GALKINA, A.N.; LALETIN, L.V.; SUROVA, G.A.; IGNAT'YEVA, V.V.;
DEFYABINA, V.P.; CHOVNYK, N.G., kand. khim. nauk, red.; MIKHEYEV,
N.I., red.; ANTONOV, V.P., tekhn. red.

[Methods for the analysis of electrolytes and solutions of galvanic
and chemical coatings; a manual for workers in industrial laboratories]
Metody analiza elektrolitov i rastvorov gal'vanicheskikh i khimicheskikh
pokrytii; spravochnoe posobie dlia rabotnikov zavodskikh laboratori.
Kuibyshev, TSentr. biuro tekhn. informatsii, 1960. 215 p.
(MIRA 14:7)

1. Kuybyshev (Province)
(Protective coatings) (Chemistry--Laboratory manuals)

105. Protein Fractions of Blood Plasma in Brucellosis

"The Dynamics of Protein Fractions of Blood Plasma in Relation to the Stage of Development of the Infection Process in Brucellosis," by K. A. Surova, Trudy Kuybishevskogo Meditsinskogo Instituta (Works of the Kuybishev Medical Institute), Vol 5, 1954, pp 291-295 (from Sovetskoye Meditsinskoye Referativnoye Obozreniye, No 20, 1956, p 56, abstracted by K. Gorbunova)

"Forty male and female brucellosis patients aged 16 or more were examined; 55% of the patients were in the acute septic stage of the disease, and 45% in the secondary metastatic stage, having been ill for a long period and having suffered two or more sieges. The total protein content and the amounts of albumin, globulin, and fibrinogen in the plasma were determined, as was the erythrocyte sedimentation rate. A tendency

to hypoproteinemia, both in the acute septic and metastatic forms of brucellosis, and a tendency to increase in unevenly dispersed fractions, particularly fibrinogen, were established by examination. The globulin content remained normal in the acute septic form and was observed to decrease in the metastatic form. An increase in fibrinogen and a decrease in albumin were observed in the secondary metastatic form." (U)

METHOD. El'tsikov, M. M.; Surova, L. M.

oxygen on platinum

SOURCE: Elektrokhimiya, v. 1, No. 5, 1951.

TABLE 1A: ozone, electrochemistry, anodic oxidation, platinum

... extent. This investigation was undertaken because of the importance of the synthesis of concentrated

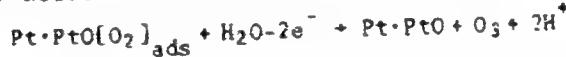
a platinum electrodes in acid solutions takes place only at low temperatures an electrolyzer was used with cooled platinum anode. The anode compartment was separated from the cathode compartment by a glass diaphragm. The anode gas was analyzed iodometrically and at the same time the acidity of the anolyte was measured as a function of the

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ACCESSION NR: AP5020390

The anode potential must be raised to 3.1 v (corresponding to current density of 1000 mA/cm^2) for production of ozone on platinum. This indicates a significant increase in the anode overvoltage. It is believed that highly active chemical species are of the peroxide type. ZnO is formed in the form of these compounds with water molecules according to the reaction.



Thus, the kinetics and the mechanism of the anodic process on platinum in perchloric acid solutions is apparently determined by the state of the platinum surface, which depends on the potential and the electrode temperature. Orig. art. has: 3

REMARKS

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 08Feb65

ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: EM, GC

NO REF Sov: 005

OTHER: 003

Card 2/3

ACCESSION NR: AP5020390

EX-REF ID: A1

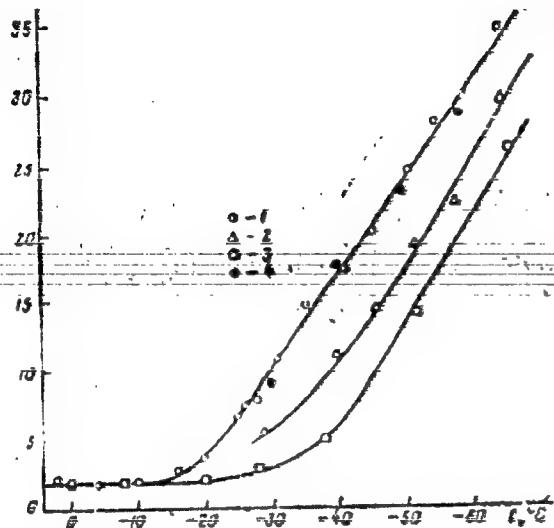


Fig. 1. Current efficiency for liberation of ozone as a function of the temperature of platinum anode in 4.5 N KClO_4 solution when the current density is: 1--0.55 a/cm²; 2--0.28 a/cm²; 3--0.14 a/cm²; 4--data of E. I. Lash, R. D. Hornbeck and G. Z. Putnam, *J. Electrochem. Soc.*, 98, 134 (1951), for $i = 0.5$ a/cm².

Card 3/3

SUROV, N. SUROV, S.

Eye taping. Sov.foto 17 no.6:50-52 Je '57.
(Color photography)

(10:8)

SURCOVA, M.

Influence of initiator concentration on molecular weight of
poly(vinyl acetate). František Gregor and Magdalena
SURCOVÁ (Výzk. inst. acetylénové chem., Nováky, Czech.).
Techn. průmysl 9, 325-8 (1959).—The polymerization of
vinyl acetate (I) was studied at the b.p. of the mixt. I + H₂O
with Bz₂O₃ as initiator. The mol. wt. (M) and some prop-
erties of the resulting polymer are detd. by the concn. of
Bz₂O₃ from 0.10 to 3.0 wt. % Bz₂O₃, M ranges from 260 to
33 \times 10⁶, resp.

J. Šebenda

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SUROVA, M. D.

EFFECT OF OXYGEN ADSORBED ON IRON ON THE CONTACT POTENTIAL DIFFERENCE.
R. Kh. Burshtain and M. D. Surova. *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.R.* 61, 75-8 (1948).--
Thermionic current-voltage characteristics were detd. with a W cathode and a pure
Fe-wire anode of 0.2 mm. diam., surface area 50 sq. cm., without and with known
amt. of O_2 adsorbed on the Fe, preliminarily reduced in H_2 at 600° and heated to
 750° . Adsorption of 2×10^{15} mols. $0/\text{sq. cm.}$, at 100° shifted the characteristic
curve to higher current intensities, by an amt. corresponding to a decrease of
the electron-extn. work function ϕ by 0.6 v. The decrease of ϕ as a function
of the amt. of O_2 adsorbed passes through a max. at this point; it diminishes
with further increasing amt. of O_2 ($\Delta\phi = -0.2$ v. at 5×10^{15} mols. $0/\text{sq. cm.}$). The curve at 150° has a max. at about 3.6×10^{15} mols. 0 , $\Delta\phi \sim -0.48$ v.;
at $8.2 \times 10^{15} 0$, $\Delta\phi$ passes through zero and becomes pos. on further increasing
 O_2 . At 270° , there is a 1st max. at $7 \times 10^{15} 0$, $\Delta\phi = -0.45$, then $\Delta\phi = 0$ at
about $10.2 \times 10^{15} 0$, then the neg. $\Delta\phi$ rises again and passes through a 2nd
max. at $11.4 \times 10^{15} 0$, $\Delta\phi = -0.2$ v. becomes $\Delta\phi = 0$ at $13.3 \times 10^{15} 0$ and
becomes pos. on further increasing O_2 . The increase of ϕ attains over 0.2 v.
and then remains const. with further increase in adsorbed O_2 . With the Fe cooled
in liquid air, the anode attains, in the presence of the incandescent W cathode,
a temp. of -120° ; at that temp., adsorption of O_2 only increases ϕ .

N. Thon

Immediate source clipping

Effect of oxygen adsorbed on iron upon the contact potential difference. R. Kh. Burshtein, M. D. Surova, and I. A. Zakhleman (Acad. Sci., U.S.S.R., Moscow). *Zhur. Fiz. Khim.* 34, 214-23 (1960).—The p.d. V between a W cathode and an Fe anode was detd. in an app., making it possible to keep W in a vacuum while Fe was adsorbing O₂. After a definite amt. a of O₂ (detd. from vol. reduction) had been adsorbed at temp. T , Fe was cooled to room temp., the vessel was evacuated, W introduced into it, and V measured. The temp. of Fe rose to 18° during this measurement. The true surface S of Fe (true vol.) was detd. from the adsorption of O₂ (J. C. J. 41, 615-13). At $T = 100^\circ$, 150°, and 270° V increased with a S to a max. at 0.03 v. and 22×10^{19} mol. sq. cm., 0.10 v. and 33×10^{19} , and 0.19 v. and 72×10^{19} , resp., and then decreased. The original V was reached at about $a \approx 10^{19}$, 8×10^{19} , and 10×10^{19} mol. sq. cm., resp., and neg. values of V were observed at higher T (up to 410°) and great a/S . Increase in V means decrease in the work function; this decrease is unexpected and presumably shows that O is adsorbed under the top layer of Fe. The value of a/S corresponding to the max. change in V is nearly equal to the limit of the rapid stage of adsorption of O₂ by freshly reduced Fe (the Fe anode was heated in H₂ at 600° before the O₂ adsorption). If an Fe anode after adsorbing a/S of O at 100° (or 150°) was heated to 150° (or cooled to 100°) and its V detd. at room temp., this corresponded to T of 150° (or 100°). V detd. at -120° (when the anode was cooled with liquid air; app. detd.) was 0.6 v. greater than without cooling, and adsorption of 10^{19} mol. sq. cm. of O lowered V by 0.18 v. At -120° , O is adsorbed on the surface of Fe and forms an elec. double layer whose neg. side is in contact with air.

J. I. Blitman

1. BERING, B.P. DREVING, V.P. KISELEV, A.V. SERPINSKII, V.V. SUROVA, M.D. SERPINSKII, V.V.
2. USSR (600)
4. Montmorillonite
7. Absorption properties of montmorillonite clays. Koll. zhur. No. 4 - 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, March 1953. Unclassified.

SUROVA, M. D.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/26/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001653930010-3"

Chemical Abst.
Vol. 48 No. 9
May 10, 1954
General and Physical Chemistry

(6)
Absorption properties of montmorillonite clays. B. P. Mats
BERING, V. P. DREVING, A. V. KISELEV, V. V. SERPINSKII, M. D.
SUROVA, and K. D. SHCHEGOLOKOVA. Colloid J. (U.S.S.R.)
14, 433-44 (1952) (Engl. translation). See C.I. 47, 5090c.
H. L. H.

Surova, M. D.

Effect of carbon tetrachloride on the decomposition of
mercury in a field of ultrasound waves. I. E. Efimov and
G. M. Kusol'son

At an anode current of 200 mA., applied to a quartz
quartz plate with a concavity having a focal distance of 10
cm², the increase decays, as shown by the impedance in
the ratio of reducing substances which increase in concen-

tration in a field of ultrasound waves, is greatly reduced.

At an anode current of 100 mA.

At the anode current of iodine forms a constant level when the concn. of KI is 0.01 or greater. Addn. of Et₂O to an eq.
concn. of KI is little or greater. Addn. of Et₂O to an eq.
concn. of mercury and CCl₄ retards the decompr. of the sub-
st. Similarly, addn. of a little Et₂O prevents the drop
in concn. of pH observed in eq. solns. in the presence of CCl₄. No
decrease of CCl₄ by ultrasonic waves takes place in noneq. me-
diums. G. M. Kusol'son

Inst. Biol. Physics, AS USSR

Translation M-28, 14 Dec 54

Surova, M. D.

USSR/Physics - Biophysics

Card 1/1 Pub. 22 - 15/40

Authors : El'piner, I. E., and Surova, M. D.

Title : Acceleration of albumen decomposition processes in the field of ultrasonic waves

Periodical : Dok. AN SSSR 99/2, 243-246, Nov. 11, 1954

Abstract : Experiments show that the decomposition of albumen molecules, observed in the field of ultrasonic waves, can be controlled. The chemical processes originating in the ultrasonic wave field and their causes are discussed. Acceleration or inhibition of albumen decomposition processes was found possible through the addition of some organic substances to the solution exposed to the effect of ultrasonic waves. The presence of CCl_4 in the albumen solution exposed to ultrasonic waves and its effect on the accumulation of reducing substances is explained. Nine references; 8-USSR and 1-USA (1943-1954). Table; graphs.

Institution: Academy of Sciences USSR, Institute of Biological Physics

Presented by: Academician A. I. Oparin, June 28, 1954

Translation M-841, 16 Oct 55

SURVIA, M.V.

23440 Cpyt raboty po kartofelyo s-d l ogorod, 1949, No 7, c. 49-52

SO: LETOPIS NO. 31, 1949

L 20125-65 ERG(J)/ET(R) PD-4 SSD/AFNL/AMD

S/0299/64/000/008/M022/M022

ACCESSION NR: AR4039383

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Biologiya Abs. 8M132

AUTHOR: Kapichnikov, M. M.; Sushko, N. G.; Skryabina, E. G.
Surova, N. G.

TITLE: Biological evaluation of preserved bone marrow viability in an experiment.

CITED SOURCE: St. III Vses. konferentsiya po peresadke tkanei i organcov, 1963. Yerevan, 1963, 202-203

TOPIC TAGS: rat, bone marrow, preserved bone marrow, viability, radiation exposure, radioprotective agent

TRANSLATION: Methods and results of investigating the viability and biological activity of bone marrow preserved at a temperature ranging from +3 to -5° are presented. With supravital staining and luminescent microscopy it was established that the number of live bone marrow cells preserved for periods of 5, 10, and 15 days corresponds to 73, 52, and 29% respectively. In rats irradiated with 600 r,

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ACCESSION NR: AR4039383

70-75% of the cells survived with intravenous administration of
isologous bone marrow preserved for 1 week.

SUB CODE: LS ENCL: 00

Card 2/2

SUROVA, N. N.

Surova, N. N. - "Double span outlet in a channel of a trapezoidal section," Trudy Sredneaziat. nauch.-issled. in-ta irrigatsii, Issue 73, 1948, p. 37-41

SO: U-4355, 14 August 53, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 15, 1949)

SUROVA, N.N., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Measures against alluvial deposits in planning dams with water barriers.
Gidr.stroi. 22 no.6:23-26 Je '53.
(MLRA 6:6)
(Dams)

SUROVA, N.N., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Results of investigations of several design variants for hydraulic installations in the lower courses of rivers. Vsp.gidr. no.1:129-136 '55.

(MLRA 9:12)

(Hydraulic engineering) (Rivers—Regulation)

SOV/124-57-4-4283

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Mekhanika, 1957, Nr 4, p 61 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Surova, N. N.

TITLE: On the Methodology of the Model Simulation of Local Erosion Scouring
Downstream of Hydraulic Structures (K voprosu o metodike modeli-
rovaniya mestnykh razmyvov za gidrotekhnicheskimi sooruzheniyami)

PERIODICAL: Dokl. AN UzSSR, 1955, Nr 11, pp 45-49

ABSTRACT: The paper analyzes the model simulation of the local erosion of a stream bed on the strength of the results of laboratory investigations conducted with sands of various grain sizes (from 0.1 to 3.3 mm in diameter), ash, and locomotive scale. The author assumes that the erosion depends on the ratio of the momentum flux (per second) of the stream, where the flow leaves the apron, $a_0 g v^2 / g$, and the momentum of the soil particles capable of resisting erosion, $[(6 - 1)/g]^{1/4} \pi d^3 u$, where u is their hydraulic dimension and v is the velocity at the limit of their adhesion. It is also assumed that the erosion depends on the relative pressure head against the structure and the roughness of the stream bed. On the basis of the experimental results developed the author suggests the empirical relationship for the depth of erosion

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SOV/124-57-4-4283

On the Methodology of the Model Simulation of Local Erosion (cont.)

$$t = 0.5 M \sqrt{H} \sqrt[5]{a_0 q v}$$

From this formula the dimensionality of the parameter M , which depends on the specific weight of the soil particles and their geometric and hydraulic diameter, is determined. The author suggests that the selection of the material for the bottom of the model be made on the above basis. It should be noted that the author committed an inaccuracy in deriving formula (2): In order to obtain a dimensionless expression, the momentum of the flow must be multiplied by the time; in accordance therewith the scale of the coefficient M will have to change. The methodology of the model simulation of stream-bed erosion suggested in the paper under review is based on an empirical relationship obtained as a result of experiments in a relatively narrow range of values of the determining factors and with predominantly fine-grain materials.

I. I. Levi

Card 2/2

✓3644. Surova, N. N., A circular spillway outlet (in Russian),
Hydrost. Stroit. 24, 7, 38-39, 1955.

Scale-model study of a circular fan-shaped spillway capable of
dealing with a normal discharge of $70 \text{ m}^3/\text{sec}$ (2320 cu ft/sec) and
a maximum storm discharge of $240 \text{ m}^3/\text{sec}$ (6640 cu ft/sec). The
study is aimed at the greatest possible dissipation of energy in
order to reduce scour down stream.

A. G. Foster, England

SUROVA, N.N., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Problem of local scour behind horizontal reinforcement of the downstream side. Gidr. stroi. 26 no.2:40-41 F '57. (MLRA 10:4)
(Dams) (Hydraulic engineering)

SUROVA, N.N.

Variations in the values of λ_e caused by various lengths of horizontal strengthening. Izv. AN Uz. SSR. Ser. tekhn. nauk no.1: 59-64 '58. (MIRA 11:6)

1. Institut vodnykh problem i gidrotekhniki AN USSR.
(Hydrodynamics)

SUROVA, N. N.

Examples of modeling local wash-out in the lower race of
hydraulic structures constructed on loose soils. Izv. AN Kasakh.
SSR, Ser. energ. no.2:113-127 '62. (MIRA 16:1)

(Hydraulic structures)

SUROVA, N.N.

Results of the study of various systems for grouping the dams of
the Takhia-Tash Water-Power Development. Izv. AN Uz. SSR. Ser.
tekhn. nauk 7 no.3:66-70 '63. (MIRA 16:6)

1. Institut vodnykh problem i gidrotekhniki AN USSR.
(Amu Darya--Dams)

15-57-5-5757

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geologiya, 1957, Nr 5,
p 8 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Surova, N. P.

TITLE: The Lower Cambrian Lena Series in Yakutiya (O lenskom
yaruse nizhnego kembriya Yakutii)

PERIODICAL: V sb: Voprosy geologii Azii. Vol 1, Moscow, Izd-vo
AN SSSR, 1954, pp 466-483.

ABSTRACT: It is now thought possible to subdivide the "Protolenus"
zone" of Yakutiya into a number of independent units on
the basis of a study of trilobites collected from the
zone. Each subdivision is fully matched up under a
definite zone. The author remarks on the duration of
evolution of the fauna that is distinctive of the
Protolenus zone and on the distribution of these forms
around the world. Drawing attention to these paleon-
tological features, the author believes it necessary to
differentiate Protolenus zone as the Lena series. The
boundary of the Lena series is defined more precisely:

Card 1/2

ALEKHIN, F.K.; ALOTIN, L.M.; ALTAYEV, Sh.A.; ANTONOV, P.Ye.; BEVZIK, Yu.Ya.; BELEN'KIY, D.M.; BRATCHENKO, B.F., gornyy inzh.; BRENNER, V.A.; BYR K., V.F.; VAL'SHTEIN, G.I.; YERMOLENOK, N.S.; ZHISLIN, I.M.; IVANOV, V.A.; IVANCHENKO, G.Ye.; KVON, S.S.; KODYK, G.T.; KREMENCHUTSKIY, N.F.; KURDYAYEV, B.S.; KUSHCHANOV, G.K.; MASTER, A.Z.; PREOBRAZHENSKAYA, Ye.I.; ROZENTAL', Yu.M.; RUDOV, I.L.; RUSHCHIN, A.A.; RYBAKOV, I.P.; SAGINOV, A.S.; SAMSONOV, M.T.; SERGAZIN, F.S.; SKLEPCHUK, V.M.; USTINOV, A.M.; UTTS, V.N.; FEDOTOV, I.P.; KHRAPKOV, G.Ye.; SHILENKOV, V.N.; SHNAYDMAN, M.I.; BOYKO, A.A., retsentent; SUROVA, V.A., ved. red.

[Mining of coal deposits in Kazakhstan] Razrabotka ugol'-nykh mestorozhdenii Kazakhstana. Nedra, 1965. 292 p. (MIRA 18:5)

LYUBIMOV, Nikolay Georgiyevich; SUROVA, Vera Arkhipovna;
MIROSHNICHENKO, Vadim Dmitriyevich

[Lamp room attendant] Rabochii lampovoi. Moskva, Nedra,
1965. 151 p. (MIRA 18:7)

VOROSHILOV, V.I.; DAEVA, O.V.; YEVTYUKHOVA, M.A.; YEGOROVA, Ye.M.;
IZUMTSOV, V.I.; KUL'TIASOV, N.V.; NEKRASOV, A.A.; SUROVA,
V.F.; TAKOUN, T.I. Prinimali uchastiyu SELOVAYA, Yu.N.;
CHRYSIEVA, G.F.; TSITSEN, N.V., akademik, otd. red.;
ASTROV, A.V., red. izd-va; LAUT, V.G., tekhn.red.

[Native plants of the U.S.S.R.; brief summary of introduction
work in the Main Botanical Garden of the Academy of Sciences of
the U.S.S.R.] Rastenija prirodnoi flory SSSR; kratkie itogi
introduktsii v Glavnom botanicheskem sadu Akademii nauk SSSR.
Moskva, Izd-vo Akad. nauk SSSR, 1961. 359 p. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Moscow. Glavnyy botanicheskiy sad.
(Plant introduction) (Moscow—Botanical gardens)

SUROVA, Ye. [initials]

The white archipelago. IUn.nat. no.8:29-31 Ag '60. (MIRA 13:8)
(Volga Delta--Pelicans)

SUROVA, Yelena Ivanovna; KHOTILOVSKAYA, L., red.; KUVYRKOVA, L., tekhn.
red.

[White archipelago; stories about conservationists] Belyi arkhi-
pelag; rasskazy o zashchitnikakh prirody. Moskva, Izd-vo TsK VLKSM
"Molodaia gvardiia," 1961. 110 p. (MIRA 14:11)
(Wildlife, Conservation of)

SUROVA, Ye. I

Why does a maral fawn have spots? IUn. nat. no.1:33 Ja '62.
(MIRA 15:1)
(Red deer)

GONGIYEV, T.B.; SUROVA, Yu.V.; ZIL'BERMAN, B.I.

Autovaccination in chronic cystitis. Vrach. delo no.10:141 0 '61.
(MIRA 14:12)

1. Dnepropetrovskogo instituta epidemiologii, mikrobiologii i
gigiyeny i Dnepropetrovskogo lechebno-profilakticheskoye ob"yedineniye
No.2.

(VACCINES)

(BLADDER-INFLAMMATION)

BORISOVA, O.F.; KISELEV, L.L.; SUROVAYA, A.I.; TUMERMAN, L.A.; FROLOVA, L. Yu.

Macromolecular structure of transfer ribonucleic acids in a solution. Dokl. AN SSSR 159 no.5:1154-1157 D '64 (MIRA 18:1)

1. Institut radiatsionnoy i fiziko-khimicheskoy biologii AN SSSR. Predstavлено академиком V.A. Engel'gardtom.

Use of the method of viscosity for evaluation of the potential wearing qualities of fiber materials. A. V. Surovaya and A. P. Zatsepinikov. Colloid J. (U. S. S. R.) J. 726-10 (1967). The method is suitable in the textile industry for deg. the quality of cotton cloth.

John Livak

450 516 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

88-173-44-7

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100 AND 500 CENTS
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The viscosity of copper-ammonia cellulose solutions as an index of the quality of cotton fabrics. A. V. Surovaya and A. P. Zakharchikov. *Khochash-Bumazhnyi Prom* 1930, No. 3, 6, 39-43; *Khim. Referat. Zhur.* 1940, No. 5, 120. — Data of the η of 1% copper-ammonia cellulose solns. is proposed for evaluating the resistance of the fabric to wear. Conditions of steeping and bleaching affect the η of copper-ammonia cellulose solns.; the temp. of bleaching has the greatest effect; next in order are concn. of active Cl in the soln. and duration of the process. The bleaching bath must be alk. (not less than 0.2-0.3 g./l. of NaOH), the soln. must contain approx. 1 g./l. of active Cl and the temp. of the bath should not be over 30°. In bleaching mercerized fabrics the alk. should be higher (0.4-0.5 g./l. of NaOH). Under these conditions of bleaching there is a considerable decrease of the η of the copper-ammonia cellulose soln. The η const. for bleached unmercerized and mercerized fabrics should be approx. 500 centipoises for 1% copper-ammonia cellulose solns.

W. E. Henn

ABR-SEA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION									
1940 ESTIMATE									
SEARCHED	INDEXED	SUBJEC	DATE	SEARCHED	INDEXED	SUBJEC	DATE	SEARCHED	INDEXED
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70
71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80
81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90
91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100

The influence of the preparation of the fabric before mercerizing on its quality. A. V. Suruyeva. *Khimpol'shchinskaya Prom.*, 9, No. 12, 39-40 (1939); *Chem. Ztschr.* 1940, II, 2102.—Mercerizing tests were made on 3 different types of fabrics, differing as to wt., in the raw, boiled-off, and bleached condition. Regardless of the mercerizing process light-wt. fabrics were found to mercerize most easily. With increase in the wt. of the fabric, the effect of the mercerizing was poorer. The highest mercerizing effect was obtained by treating the fabric in the boiled condition; raw fabrics were much more difficult to mercerize than boiled-off or bleached ones. It is emphasized that it is most unsatisfactory to mercerize bleached fabrics. M. G. Mamonova.

M. (J) Mew

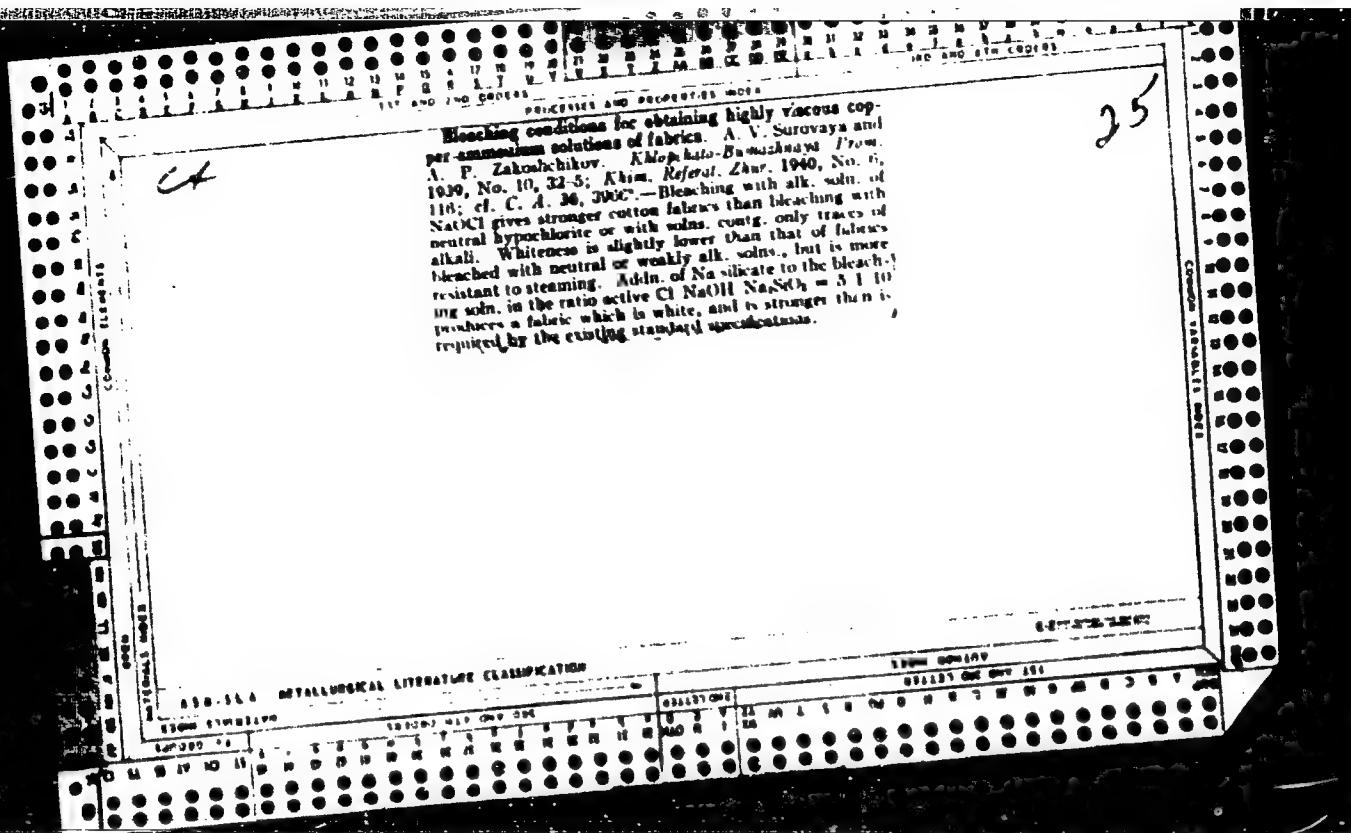
23

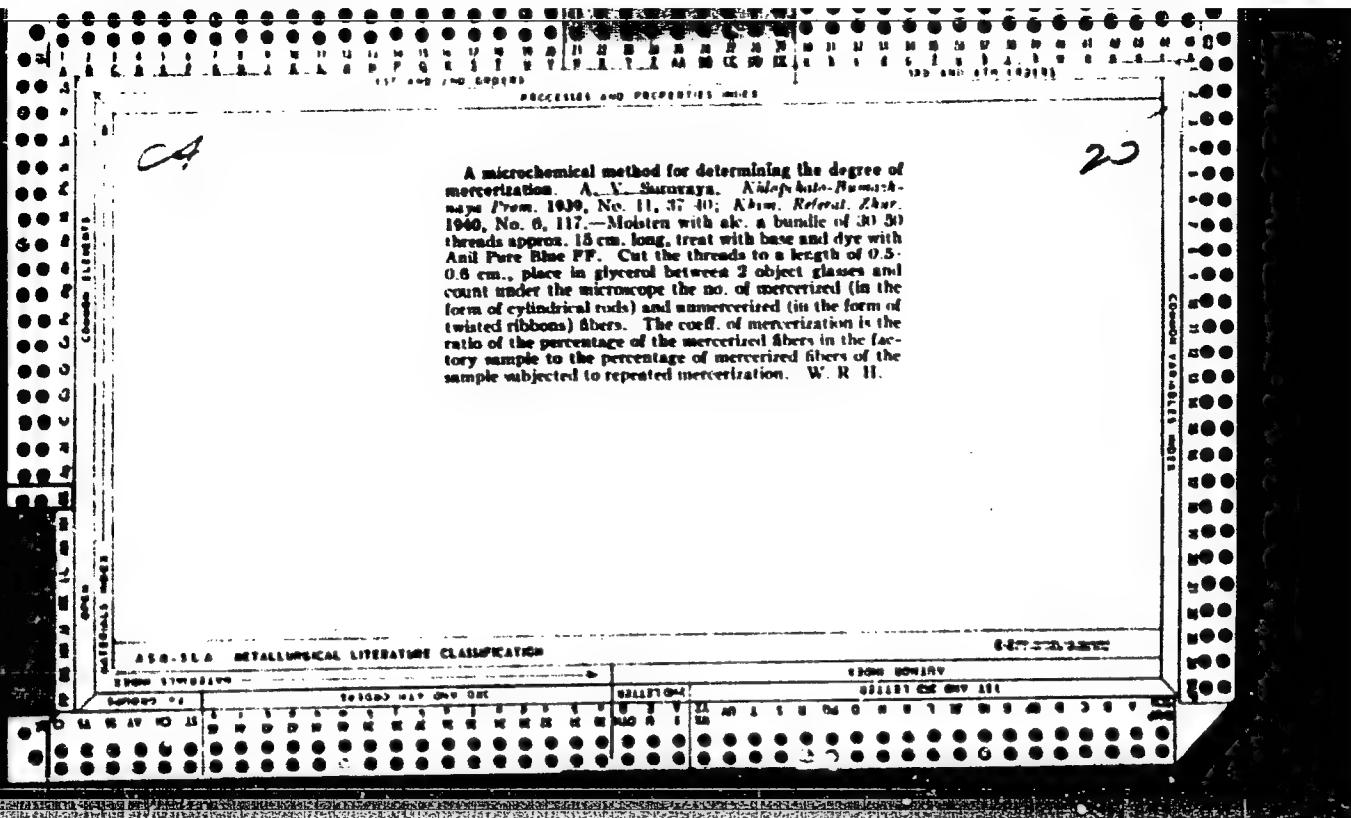
AIR-SEA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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Application of the method for determining the viscosity of colloidal solutions in the textile industry. A. V. Surovaya and A. P. Zakharchikov. *Nauki Matematicheskogo Kraeisviyed Otdeleni Khloropatentovaniyem v Tselinu, Sverdlovsk Rabot Khim.-Kolordov. Otdeleniya Tsentral. Nauch.-Izdatelstv. Inst. Khloropatentovaniyem Preim.* 1949, 104-10; *Khim. Referat. Zhur.* 1949, No. 8, 121; *J. C. A.* 36, 3869, 3822.—The existence of a direct relation between the η of the soaks of ammonium cellulose and the wearing properties of the fabric was verified, and a method for the control of the strength of cotton fabrics from this η was developed. The effects of washing and of light on fabrics in relation to the η of their soaks, was studied. In detail, the relation between the strength of the individual cotton fibers of various grades and the η of their soaks, it is necessary to take into account the area of the cross section of the fiber.

W. R. Henn

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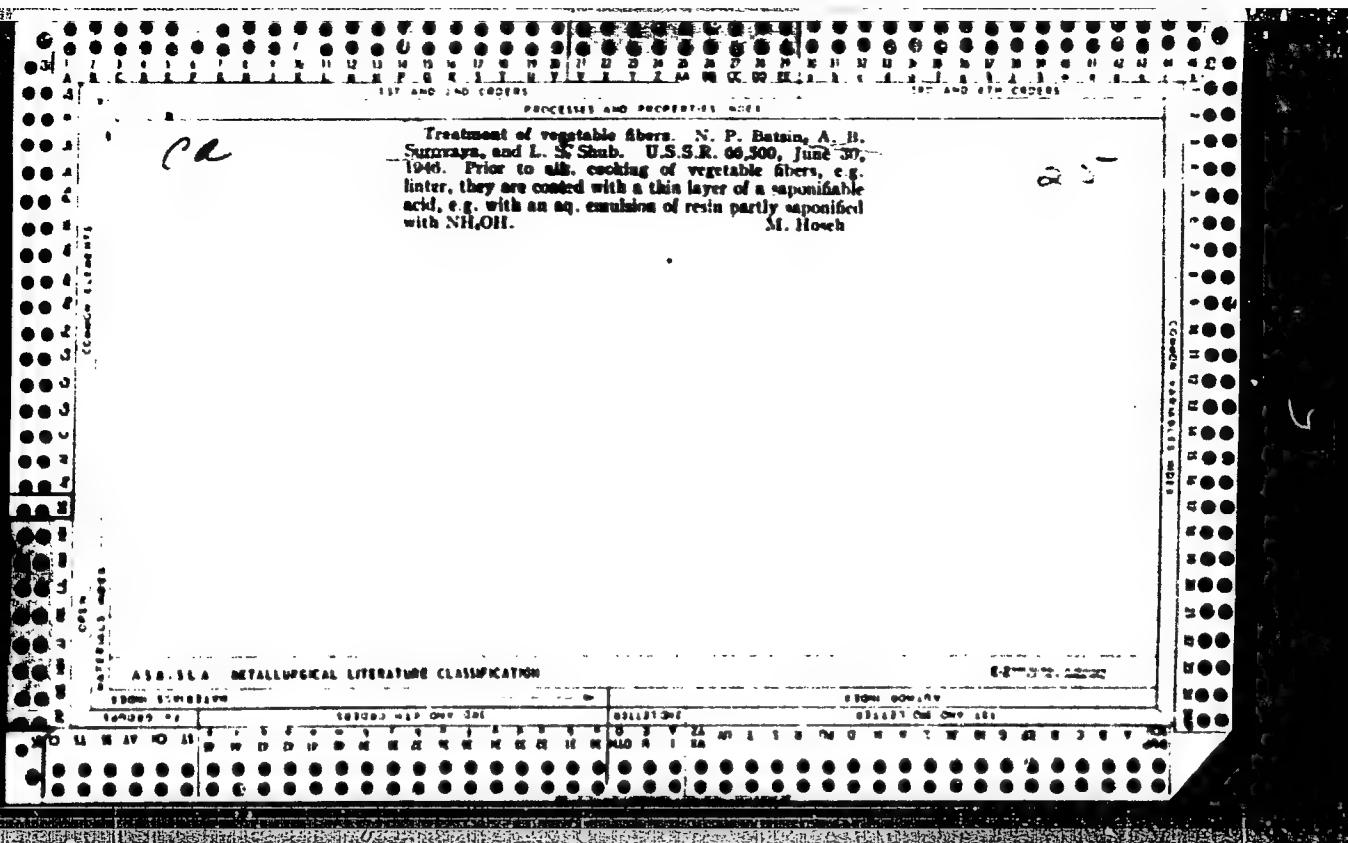
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

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The use of superbiolase for desizing cotton fabrics
 A. V. Surovaya, *Tekstil. Prom.* 4, No. 3, 11-15 (1944).
 Superbiolase is an enzyme prep. obtained by growing
Actinomyces desulfurans on a potato decoction (cf. A. A. Imshenetski, *Tekstil. Prom.* 2, No. 11-12 (1942)). At
 70-100° superbiolase converts starch from an insol. into
 a sol. form then into dextrins. Saccharification of
 the dextrin is considerably slower. Because of these
 properties, superbiolase is valuable for use in desizing,
 where it is much more active than the commonly used
 malt diastase (diastatin). It is of value also in boiling size
 and in the prep. of finishing materials. The desizing
 properties of superbiolase are affected by concn., temp.,
 time and pH were studied. Satisfactory results were
 obtained by (a) steeping a dry fabric in a bath contg. 1.3
 g. per l. of superbiolase at 80-85° for 2-3 min., then rinsing
 with water at 60°, (b) steeping in a bath of approx. 5 g.
 per l. at the same temp. for 30-35 sec., then rinsing with
 H₂O at 70°, or after 15-30 min., rinsing with hot and cold
 H₂O, (c) soaking the fabric in H₂O at 73-80°, after 15-30
 min., steeping in a superbiolase soln. of 3 g. per l., and
 finishing as in (b). Superbiolase is most active at pH
 6.0-6.7. Usually, acidic impurities accumulate in a de-
 sizing bath. The effectiveness of a bath is readily re-
 stored if these impurities are neutralized, e. g., by adding
 lime. Methods for desizing cotton fabrics with superbi-
 olase in various types of app. are given. M. Hoech

AIA-31A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

ITEM NUMBER		SUBJECT		CLASSIFICATION		ITEM NUMBER	
167387	1	167387	1	1	2	1	2



SUROVNE, A.V.

34037 SUROVNE, A.V. Zaparnyy sposob ochistki
Tekni Tekstil Prom-st; 1949 No. 10 S 20-31
Prodolzh. sleduct

SO: Letopsi' Zhurnal'nykh Statey, Vol. 42, Moskva, 1949

CHUVAYA, A. V.

36239

Засармын способ очистки ткани. Текстил. пром-ст', 1949, №. 11, с. 22-24
Окончаниие. Начало: №. 10

SO: Letopis' Zhurnal'nykh Statey, №. 40, 1949

SUROVAYA, A.V., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Hypochlorite-peroxide bleaching of thread. Tekst.prom. 15
(MIRA 9:1)
no.11:34-38 N '55.

(Bleaching)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/26/2000

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CIA-RDP86-00513R001653930010-3"

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~~SURVEY~~, A.V.

~~U.S. decomposition of hydrogen peroxide in column distillation~~
~~by A. V. SARKAR, N. A. REED, and A. X. SIEGMUND~~
~~Trans. Faraday Soc. 1951, 47, 1014-1018~~
~~Received 17th May 1951~~
~~Editorial handling: J. A. S. GARDNER~~

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CIA-RDP86-00513R001653930010-3"

GOTOVTSEVA, L.A., nauchnyy sotrudnik; SHIKHER, M.G., nauchnyy sotrudnik;
SUROVAYA, A.V., nauchnyy sotrudnik

Continuous bleaching of cotton fabrics in an AOZh-2 machinery unit.
Tekst. prom. 19 no.5:45-50 My '59. (MIRA 12:10)

1.Ivanovskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy tekstil'nyy institut (for
Gotovtseva, Shikher). 2.TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy
Institut khlopcchatebuzhnoy promyshlennosti (for Surevaya).
(Cotton finishing) (Bleaching)

SUROVECKY, JOZEF

KOLLAR, Kamil; SUROVECKY, Jozef

Experiences with differential diagnosis of hospitalized cases
of epidemic influenza. Lek. oboz 3 no.1-2:17-28 1954.

1. Z interneho oddelenia MUNZ v Bratislave XII-Prievoz.
(INFLUENZA, differential diagnosis.)

SUROVEGIN, Yu.V.; ONUFRIYEV, A.V.

Supporting devices of semitrailers. Avt. prom. 30 no. 6:43-
46 Je '64. (MIRA 17:12)

1. Odesskiy avtosbornochnyy zavod.

SUROVEZHIN, V.B.

Device for lifting cutter holders. Mashinostroitel' no. 4:
(MIRA 13:6)
34-35 Ap '60.
(Milling machines--Attachments)

SUROVEZHIN, V.B.

Feed magazine with hydraulic control for feeding pipes and
rods into machine tools. Mashinostroitel' no. 3:16-17 Mr '63.
(MIRA 16:4)

(Feed mechanisms)

SUROVEZHIN, V.B.

Command device for controlling displacements. Mashinostroitel'
(MIRA 16:10)
no.8:8 Ag '63.